

ON THE PARASITIC HYMENOPTERA AND TENTHREDINIDÆ COLLECTED BY MR. EDWARD WHYMPER ON THE "GREAT ANDES OF THE EQUATOR."

By P. CAMERON.

IN the "Supplementary Appendix" to Mr. Edward Whymper's 'Travels amongst the Great Andes of the Equator,' 1891, I described the ants taken by Mr. Whymper during his memorable journey in Ecuador in 1880. The parasitic species are not numerous, being only twelve in number, but the new genera are seven. They are, however, of great interest from their having been taken at great elevations, most of them having been captured at altitudes of from 7000 to 13,300 ft. Some of the genera recorded in the 'Travels,' p. 356, are erroneous, or are used in a wider sense than they are by more recent writers.

ICHNEUMONIDÆ.

ICHNEUMONINI.

TYANITES, gen. nov.

Post-petiole widely dilated; its width double its length dorsally-ventrally; the apex of the abdomen bluntly pointed. Median segment without teeth; the areola large, longer than wide, at the base separated from the depression by a keel; the lateral areæ are not distinctly separated. Apex of clypeus bluntly rounded, almost transverse. Antennæ as long as the abdomen, short and stout; the basal joints of the flagellum not much longer than wide. Areolet 5-angled, much wider at the apex than at the base, through the cubitus having an oblique slope from the base to shortly beyond the middle; the discocubital nervure without a stump of a nervure. Legs short and stout; the tarsi stoutly spinose on the under side.

The head is well developed behind the eyes; the face is flat and not clearly separated from the clypeus; the apical tooth of the mandibles is long and sharply pointed; the subapical is short and blunt. The pronotum is bordered laterally by a stout keel, and there is a stout keel between the two hinder coxæ. Scutellum large, flat; at the base it is as wide as its length; it becomes narrowed gradually towards the apex, and is not margined at the sides; the post-scutellum is widely bifoveate at the base. The post-petiole is flat in the middle, and not much raised above the sides. The second segment is smooth; not striated at the base. There are seven abdominal segments; the last is well developed all round, and is as large as the preceding. The third and fourth joints of the tarsi are distinctly narrowed at the base, and widely roundly emarginate at the apex.

Comes near to *Probus*.

TYANITES RUFIPES, sp. nov.

Black; the basal half of the antennæ reddish-yellow; the apical half brownish beneath; a mark on the pronotum and the scutellum yellowish; the basal two segments of the abdomen red; the legs ferruginous-yellow, with the coxæ and trochanters black; the wings

hyaline, the stigma testaceous, the nervures darker coloured. ♀. Length, 11 mm.

Hab. Hac. Antisana, 13,300 ft.

Head black; the inner orbits and the sides and apex of the clypeus yellow; the mandibles for the greater part rufous. Face strongly punctured, closely in the centre, more sparsely on the sides; the clypeus has a row of punctures on the upper and lower edges. Front and vertex closely and coarsely, the outer orbits more widely and not so strongly punctured. Mandibles dark rufous, their apex black. Palpi dark testaceous. Pro- and meso-thorax closely and distinctly punctured; the sternum smooth and more shining. The edges of the propleuræ behind are irregularly striated; and there are some stout striæ below the hinder edge of the tubercles. The metapleuræ are, if anything, more strongly punctured than the meso-. Scutellum punctured closely, but not strongly, round the sides; the central part is only sparsely punctured. Post-scutellum coarsely aciculated and closely punctured; the basal foveæ are large, round and deep. Metanotum coarsely, closely rugosely punctured; the apical slope is closely rugose; the lateral apical keel in the middle projects into a broad, not very prominent, tooth. Legs covered with a pale down; the tibial and tarsal spines are rufous. The petiole is dark rufous (perhaps it is discoloured), the post-petiole is closely punctured; the second segment is ferruginous; the gastrocœli shallow, impunctate.

VABSARIS, gen. nov.

♂. Antennæ not longer than the abdomen, stout, distinctly tapering towards the apex; the joints not serrate. Head with the temples broad, rounded, not obliquely narrowed. Face flat; the apex of the clypeus broadly rounded. Scutellum roundly convex, not much raised above the level of the mesonotum; its sides not keeled. Median segment not spined; its spiracles small, about three times longer than wide, straight, rounded at the base and apex; the areola distinctly wider than long. Wing areolet 5-angled; the disco-cubital nervure without a stump of a nervure. Abdomen bluntly pointed at the apex; the ventral keel is on segments 2, 3, and 4. Legs short and stout; the tarsi thickly spinose.

There is a narrow keel before the middle of the propleuræ; the face slightly projects in the middle; the areola is widely separated from the base of the segment, which is widely, deeply depressed, and has its sides bordered by a keel.

In Ashmead's arrangement (Bull. U. S. Nat. Mus. xxiii. p. 18) this genus would come in near *Amblyteles*. I only know the male; but that should be readily known by the short thick antennæ, by the broad temples, rounded, not obliquely narrowed, behind, by the median segment not being spined, and by the short metathoracic spiracles, which are not only shorter, but broader than they are in *Amblyteles* or *Pseudamblyteles*.

VABSARIS FORTICORNIS, sp. nov.

Black; the legs, the second abdominal segment, the apical two-thirds of the third, and two marks on the centre of the fourth, ferru-

ginous; the coxæ and trochanters black, and there is a broad black band on the under side of the hinder femora at the apex; the wings are hyaline; the stigma light, the nervures dark, testaceous. ♂. Length, 10 mm.

Hab. Hac. Antisana, 13,300 ft.

Antennæ black, stout, distinctly tapering towards the apex; short, not much longer than the head and thorax united. Head black, the inner orbits narrowly yellow; strongly and closely punctured, except the clypeus and the lower part of the front; the clypeus smooth, with an irregular row of punctures round the top and bottom. Mandibles black, broadly rufous in the middle. Palpi pale testaceous and covered with white pubescence. Thorax closely and strongly punctured, and thickly covered with white pubescence; the basal half of the propleuræ is smooth in the middle, sparsely punctured on the top and bottom; the punctures on the apical half are close, large and elongate. The scutellum is punctured; the punctures are smaller and more widely separated than they are on the mesonotum. Metanotum irregularly rugosely punctured; the posterior median area is closely transversely striated. Legs rufo-testaceous; the coxæ and trochanters are black; the tarsi are thickly spined. The petiole is sparsely punctured; the post-petiole impunctate; the second segment is obscurely punctured round the edges; the gastrocœli smooth, shallow; the third segment is closely, but not very strongly, punctured; the others are smooth.

HEMITELINI.

LARSEPHNA, gen. nov.

Median segment with two distinct transverse keels and no lateral ones. Metathoracic spiracles oval. Discoidal cellule closed at apex. Transverse median nervure in hind wings not broken; the first abscissa of radius half the length of the second. Antennæ 22-jointed, the basal three joints of flagellum equal in length. Parapsidal furrows indistinct and widely separated.

The eyes are large. The cubitus is obliterated beyond the arcolet; the metapleural keel is complete; the basal keel on the metanotum is broadly turned backwards in the middle, and is united to the base of the metanotum by two short oblique keels, which form a small area. The apex of the clypeus is rounded; the occiput is margined. Stigma large, triangular.

This genus is referred to the *Hemitelini* from its general body form, and from the alar neuration; but the absence of longitudinal keels on the metanotum and its consequent absence of areæ are more characteristic of the *Cryptina*. There is a genus of *Hemitelini*—*Chirotica*, Foer.—which has not the metanotum areolated; but the present species cannot be referred to it.

(To be continued.)